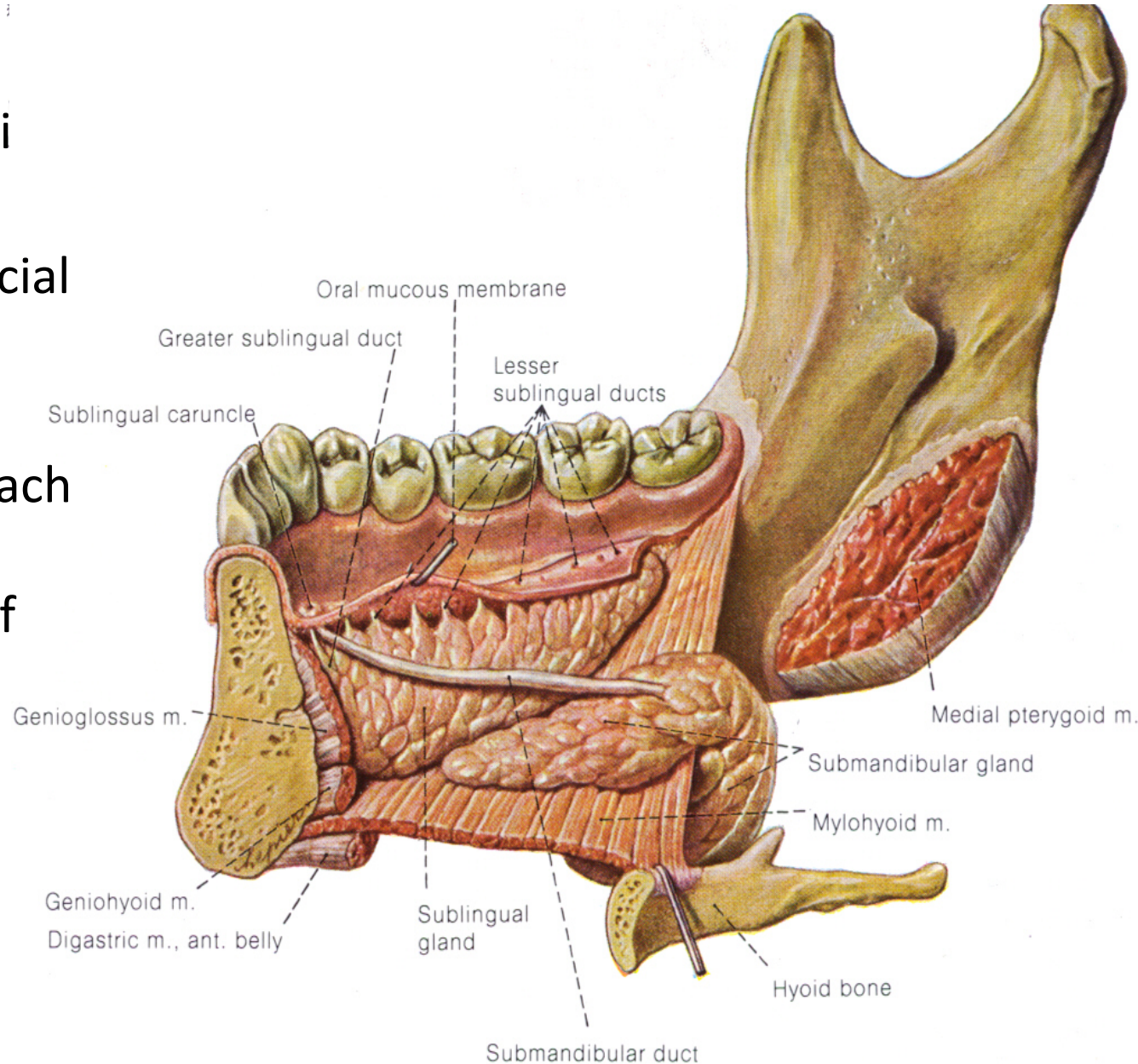


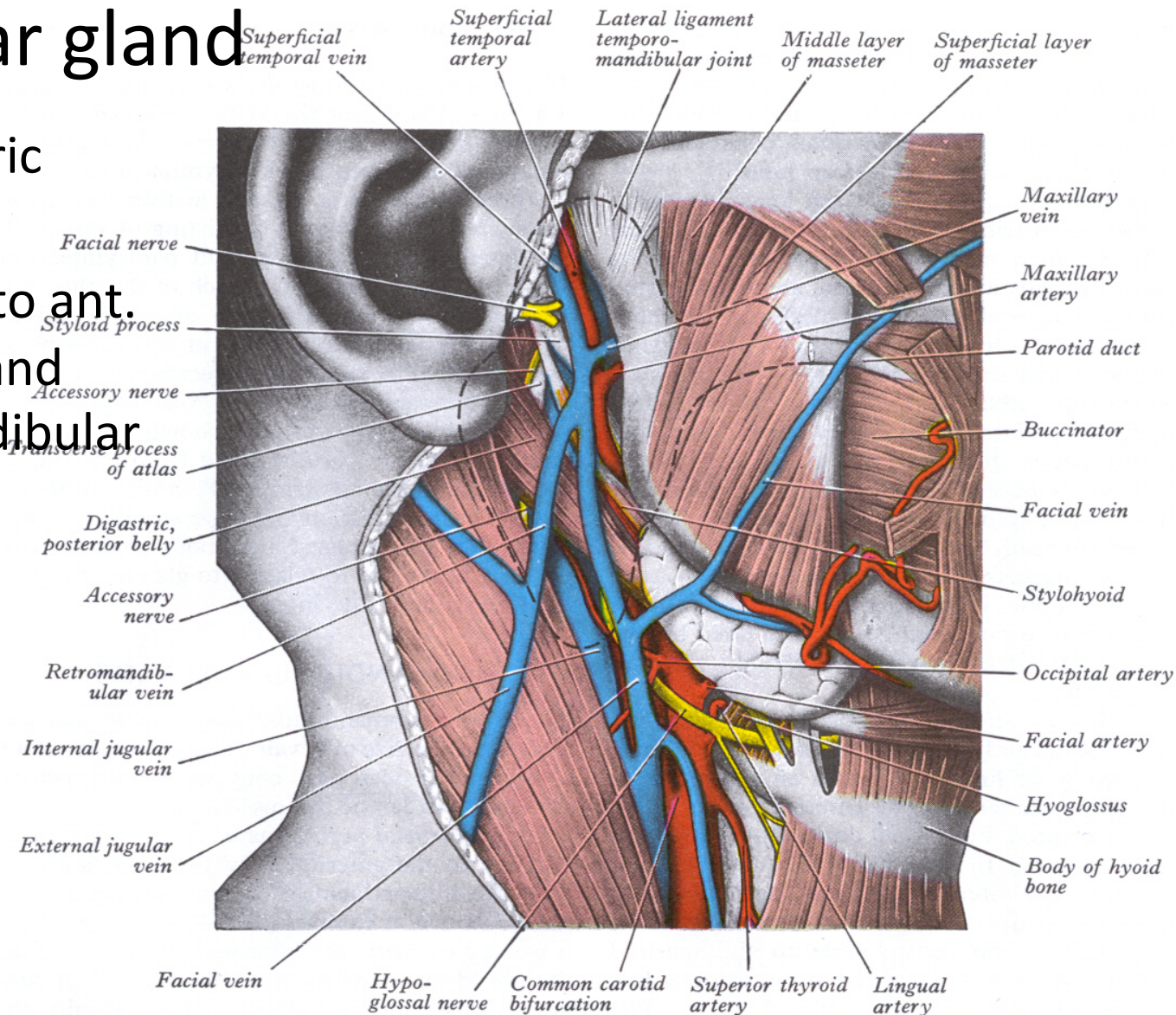
Submandibular gland

- Paired, irregular in shape, about the size of walnut
- Consists of superficial (large) and deep (smaller) parts
- Continuous with each other around posterior border of mylohyoid m.



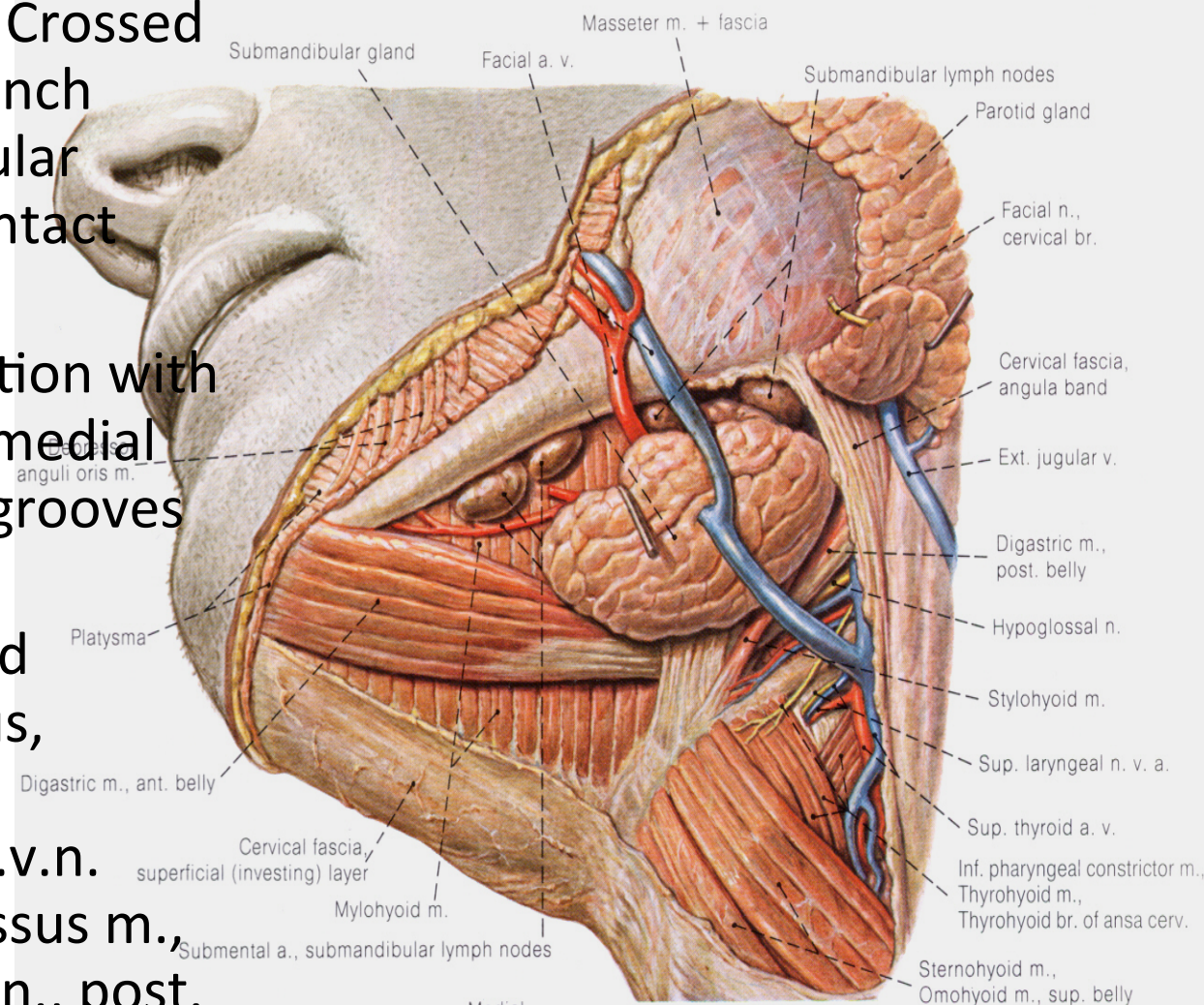
Superficial part of the submandibular gland

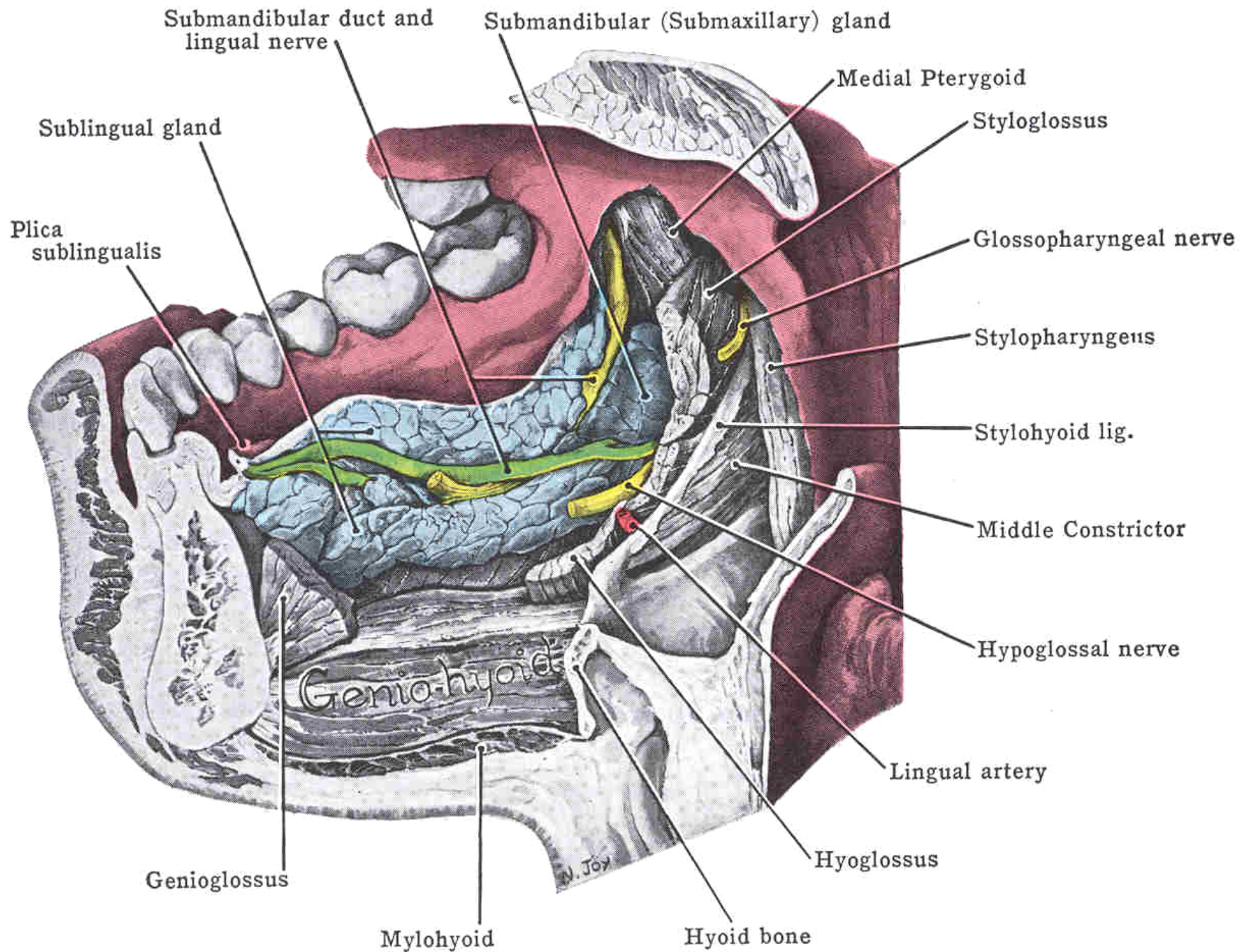
- Situated in digastric triangle
- Reaches forward to ant. belly of digastric and back to stylomandibular lig.
- Inferior surface
- Medial surface
- Lateral surface



Surfaces of superficial part

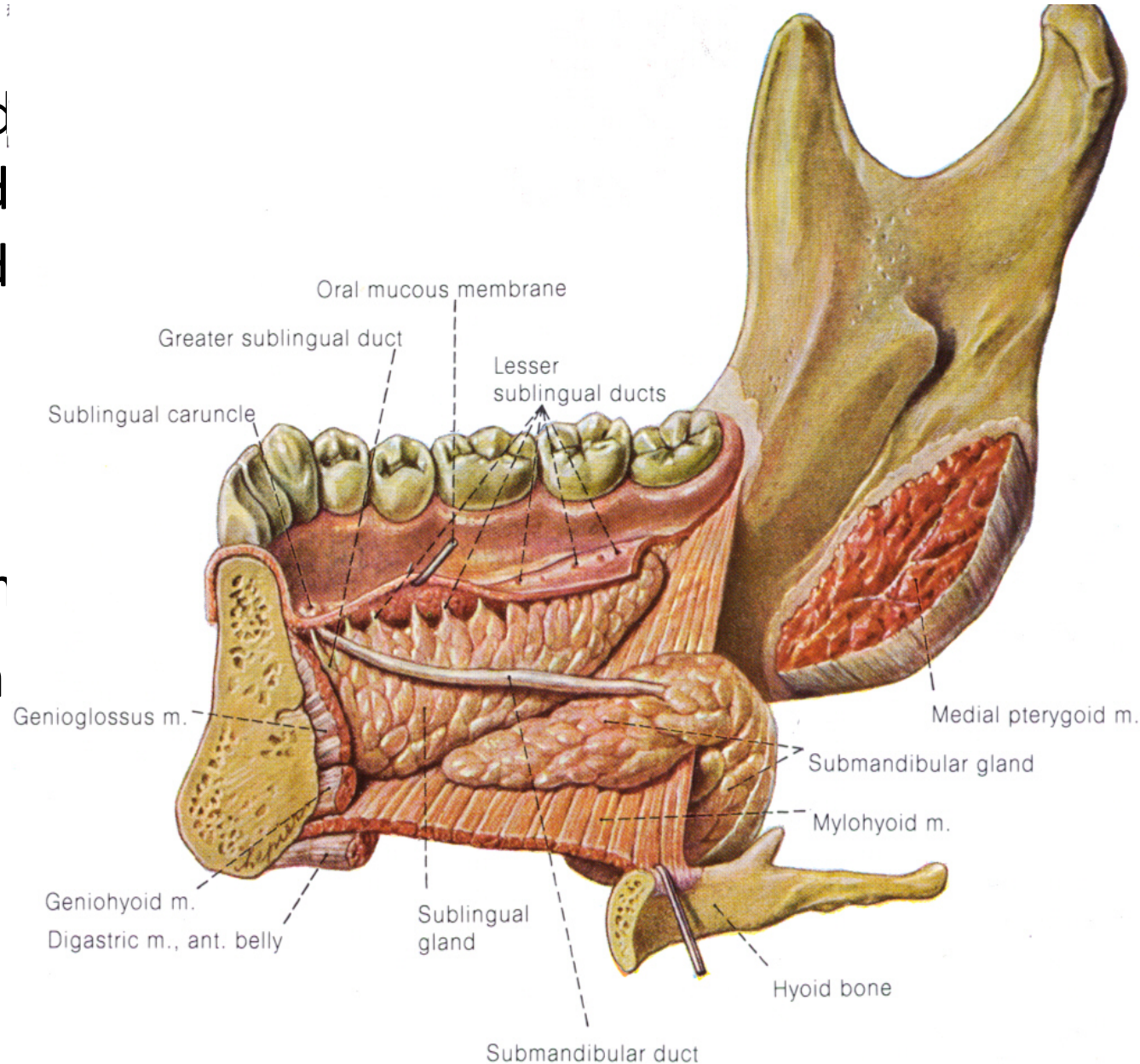
- Inf. surface: Covered by skin, platysma, deep fascia. Crossed by facial v, cervical branch (facial n.). Submandibular lymph nodes are in contact with gland
- Lateral surface: In relation with submandibular fossa, medial pterygoid m. Facial a. grooves posterosuperior part
- Medial surface: Related mylohyoid, styloglossus, stylohyoid lig.; glossopharyngeal n., a.v.n. mylohyoideus, hyoglossus m., lingual n., hypoglossal n., post. belly of digastric m., submand. gang., deep lingual v.





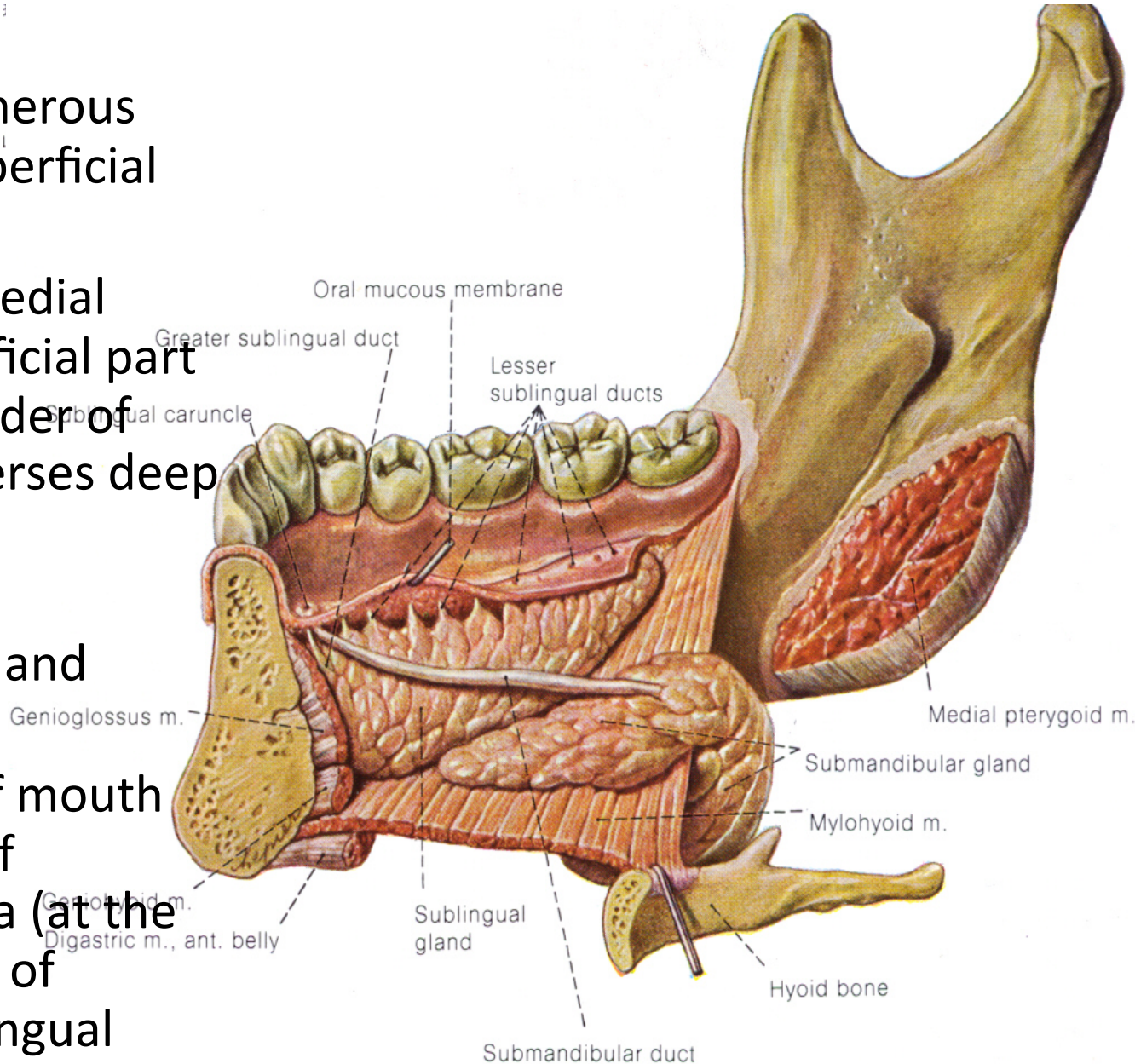
Deep part of submandibular gland

- Extends forward to posterior end sublingual gland
- Lies between mylohyoid, hyoglossus, styloglossus mm
- Above; lingual n
- Below; hypoglossal n., deep lingual v.



Submandibular duct (Wharton)

- About 5 cm long
- Begins from numerous tributaries in superficial part of gland
- Emerges from medial surface of superficial part behind post. border of mylohyoid, traverses deep part
- Passes between sublingual gland and genioglossus
- Opens in floor of mouth on the summit of sublingual papilla (at the side of frenulum of tongue) → Sublingual caruncle



Blood vessels and nn. of submandibular gland

A: Facial a., lingual a.

V: Same with aa.

L: Deep cervical, juguloomohyoid, submandibular

N: Sensory: Lingual n.

Parasymp.: Chorda tympani

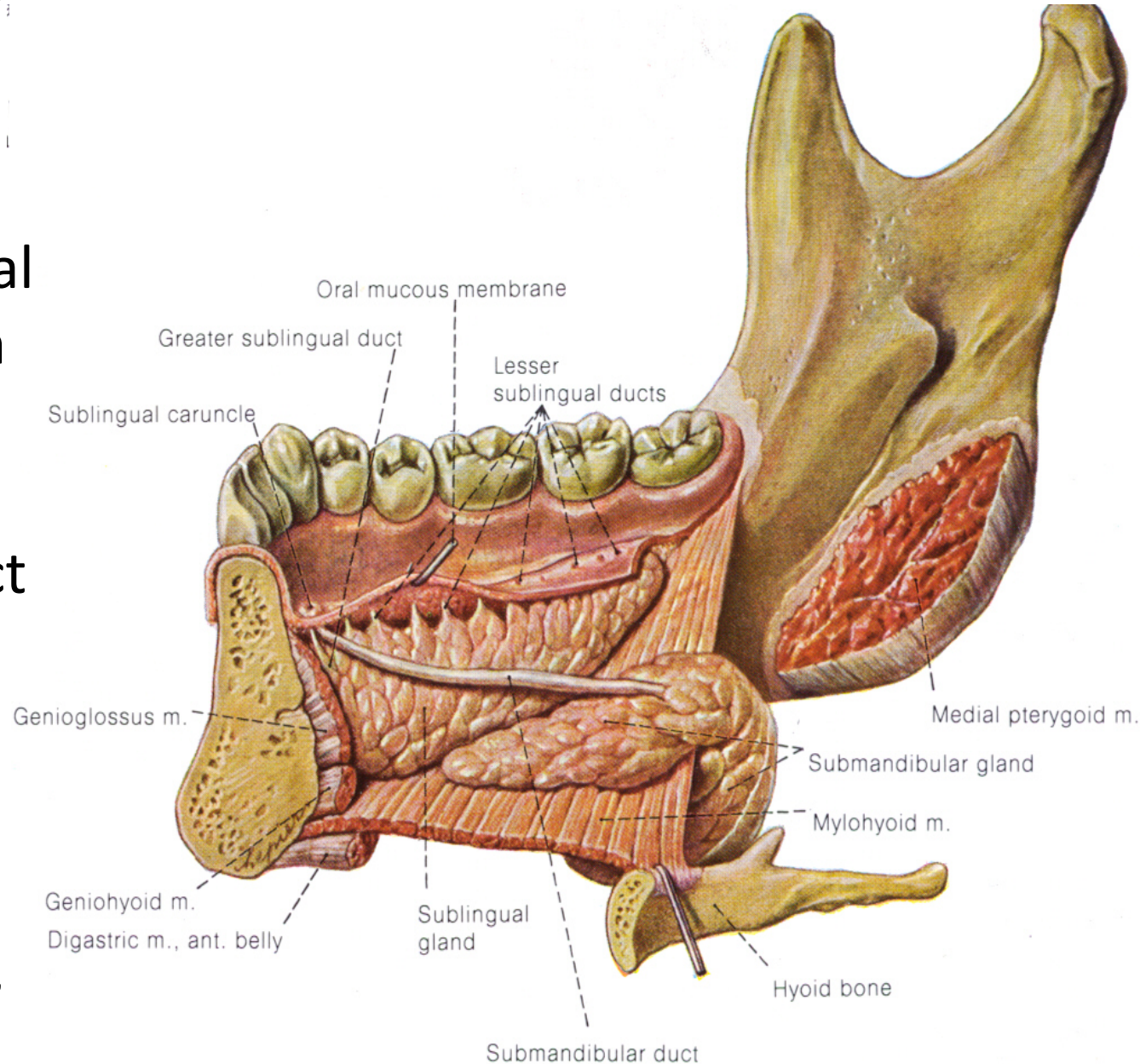
By chorda tympani, parasymp. fibres reach lingual n., synapse in submand. gang. and reach gland

Symph.: Sympathetic trunk

Symph. fibres synapse in sup. cervical gang., course around aa. (external carotid a., facial a.) and reach gland

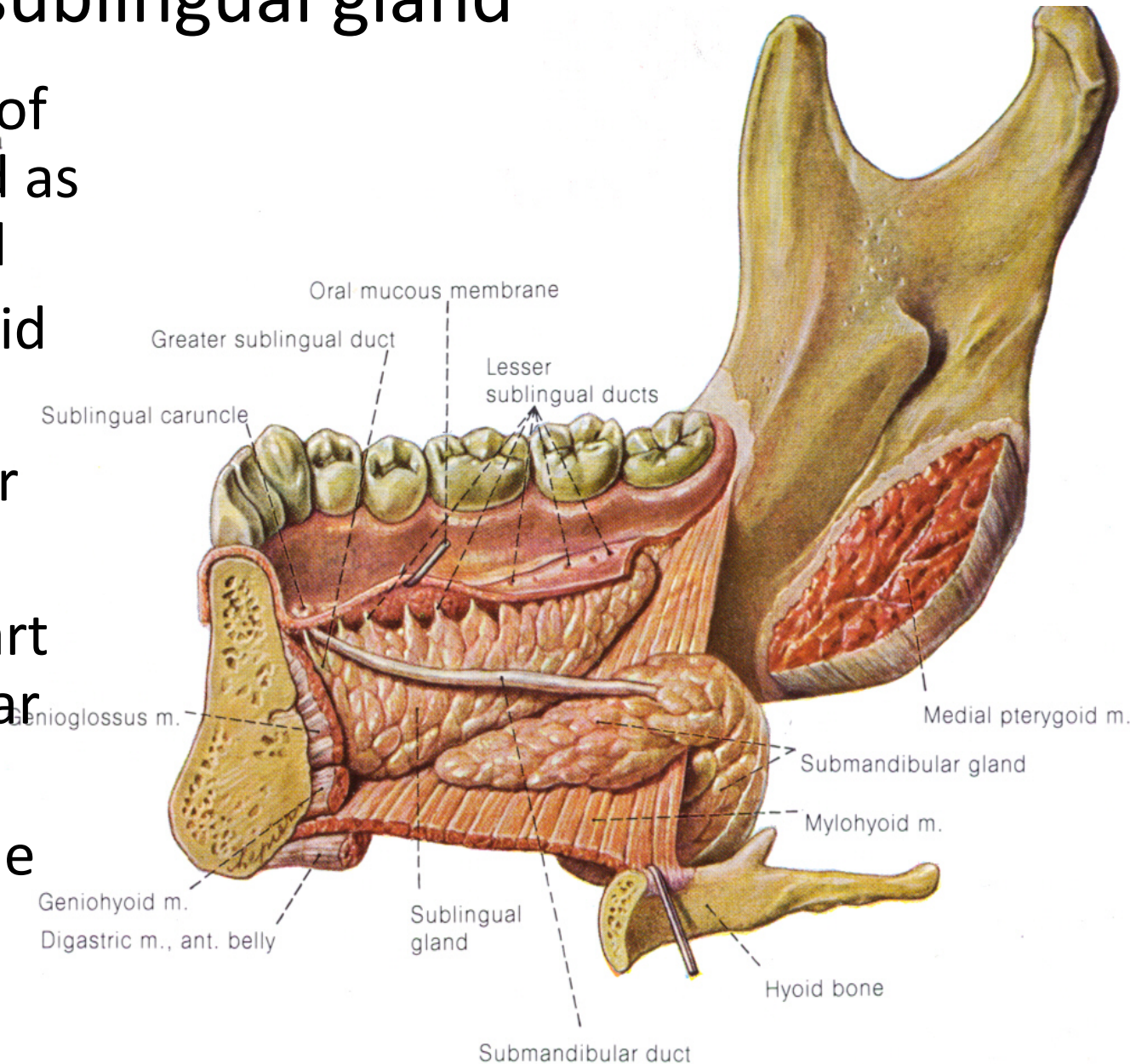
Sublingual gland

- Paired, smallest salivary glands
- Lies beneath oral mucosa, each in contact with sublingual fossa on lingual aspect of mandible, close to symphysis
- Narrow, flat, almond shaped, 3-4 gr



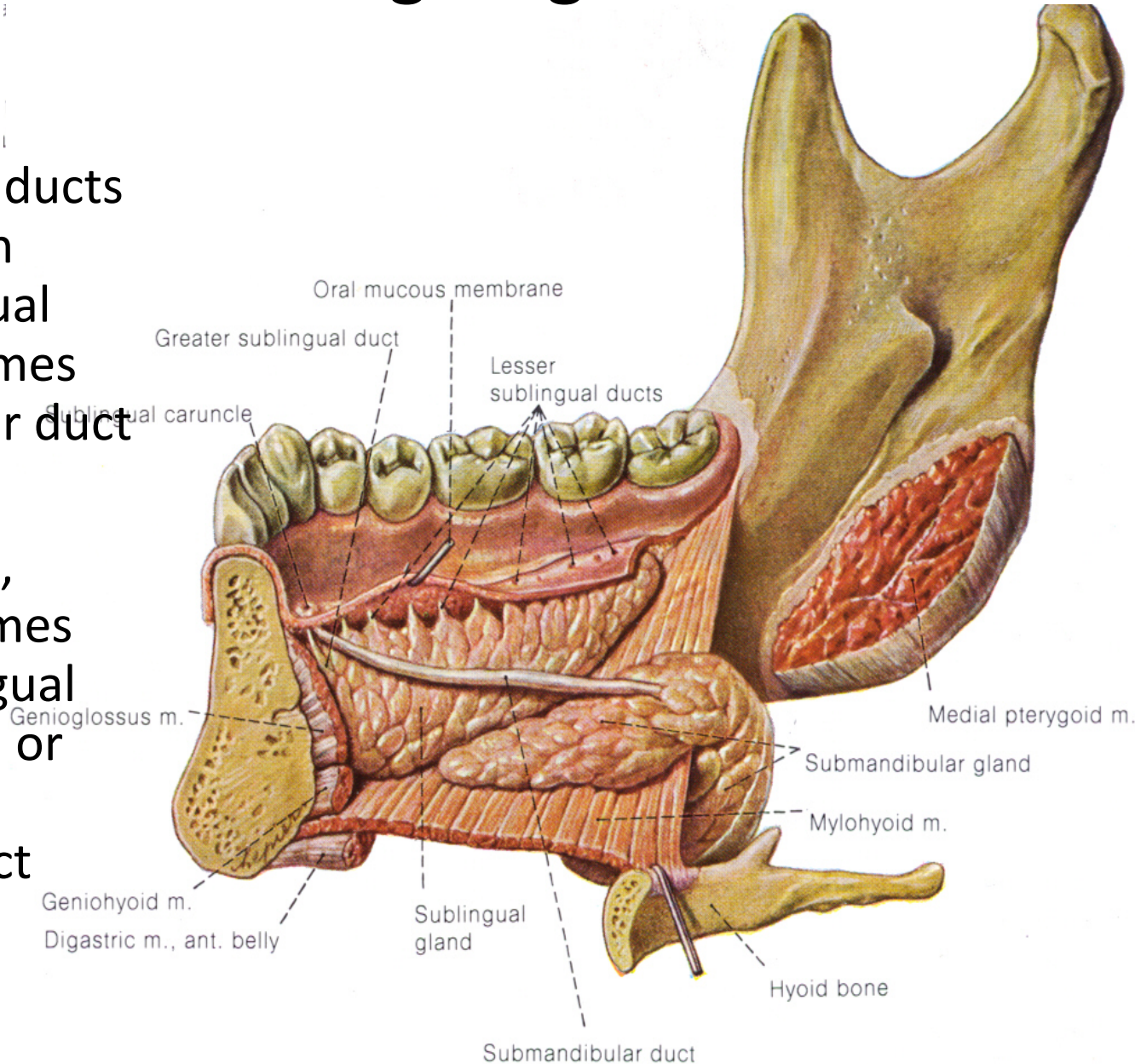
Relations of sublingual gland

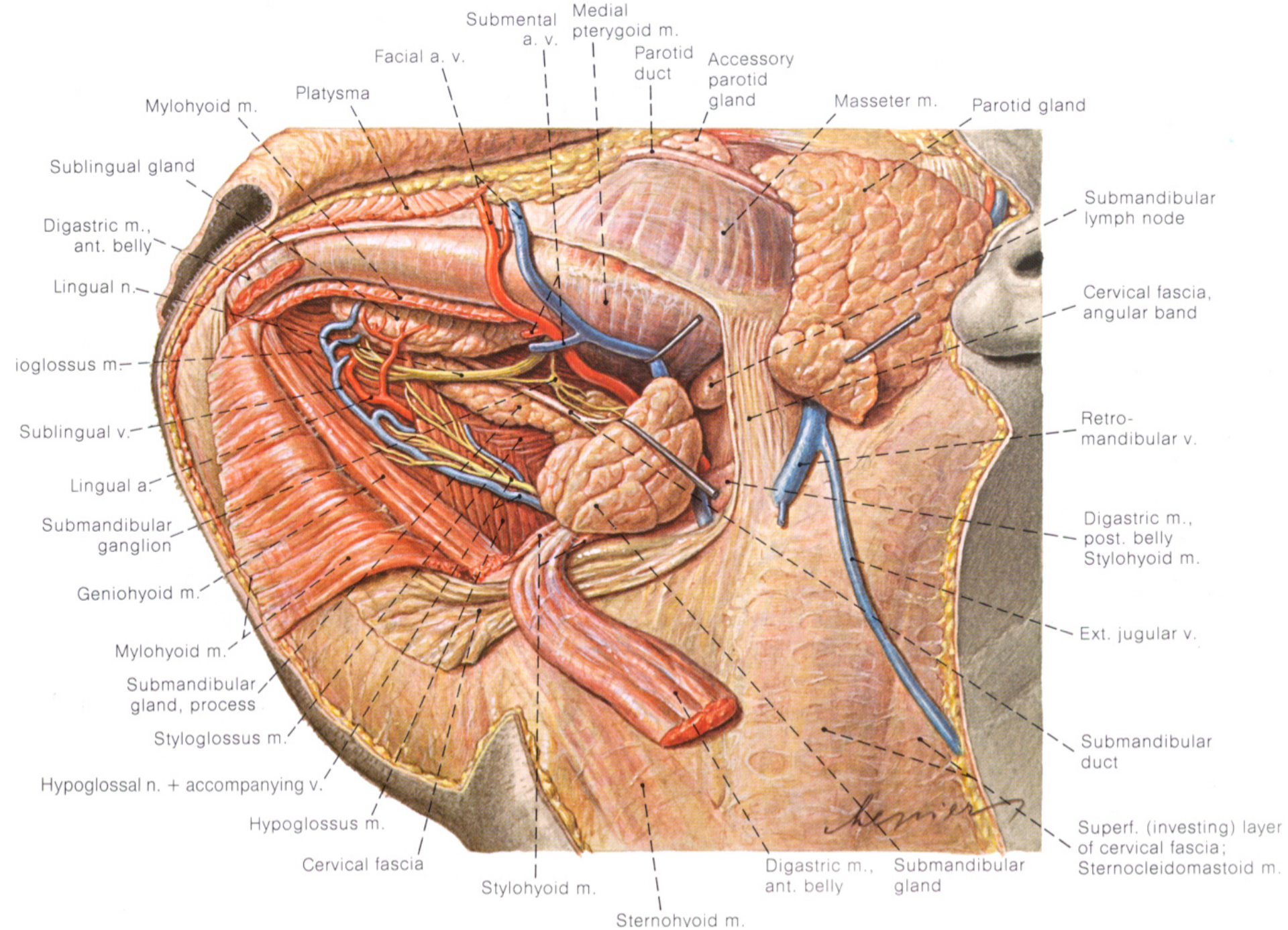
- Above; mucosa of oral floor, raised as a sublingual fold
- Below; mylohyoid m.
- In front; anterior end of its fellow
- Behind; deep part of submandibular gland
- Lateral; mandible
- Medial; genioglossus m.

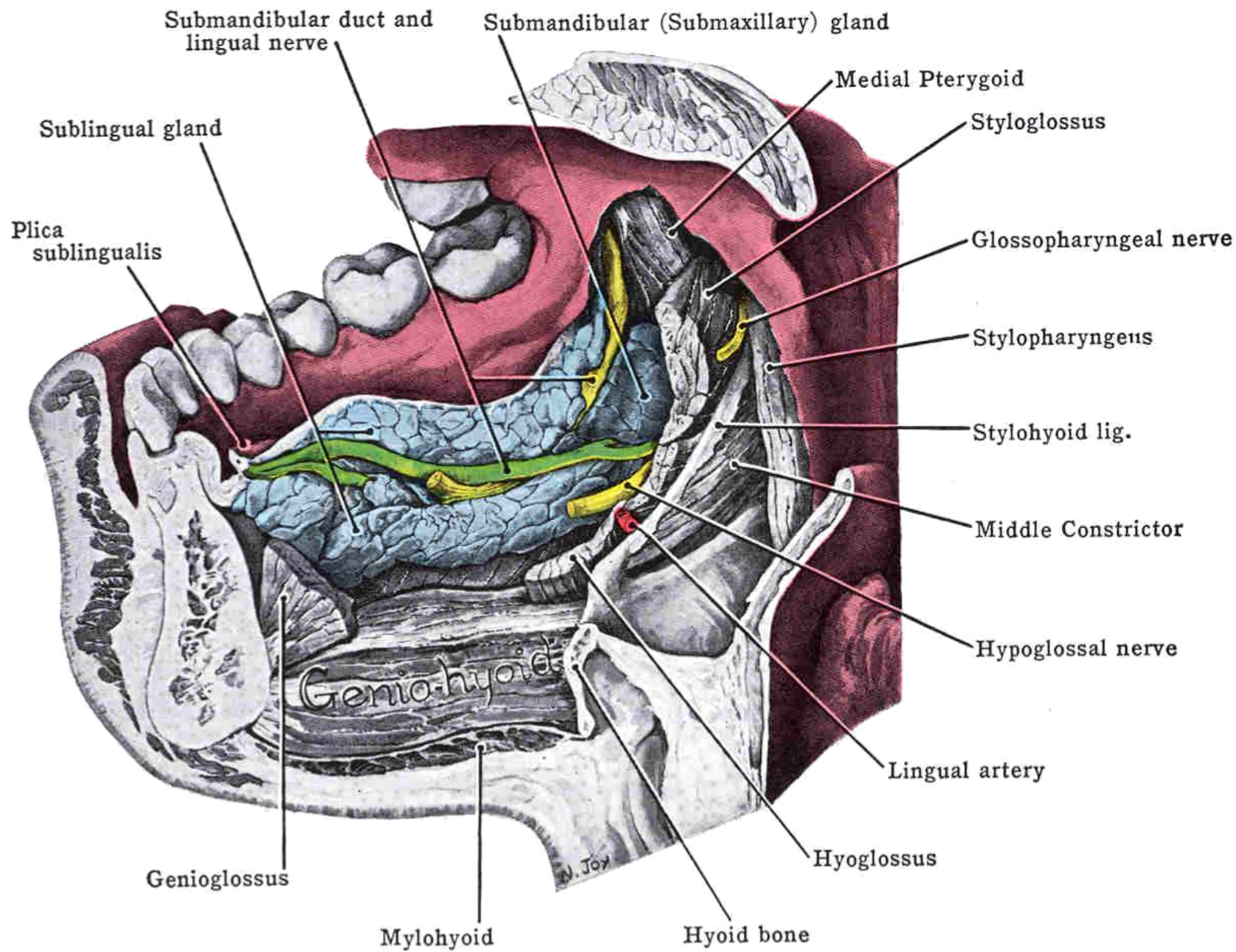


Excretory ducts of sublingual gland

- 8-20 in number
- Smaller sublingual ducts open separately on summit of sublingual fold, a few sometimes into submandibular duct
- From anterior part, small rami sometimes form major sublingual duct, opening with or near to orifice of submandibular duct







Blood vessels and nn. of sublingual gland

A: Sublingual a. (lingual a.), submental a. (facial a.)

V: Same with aa.

N: Sensory: Lingual n.

Parasymp.: Chorda tympani

Pregang. parasymp. fibres carried by chorda tympani, then pass to lingual n., synapse in submand. gang. and reach gland.

Symph.: Sympathetic trunk

Sympathetic fibres synapse in sup. cervical gang. and around blood vessels (external carotid a., facial a.) reach the gland

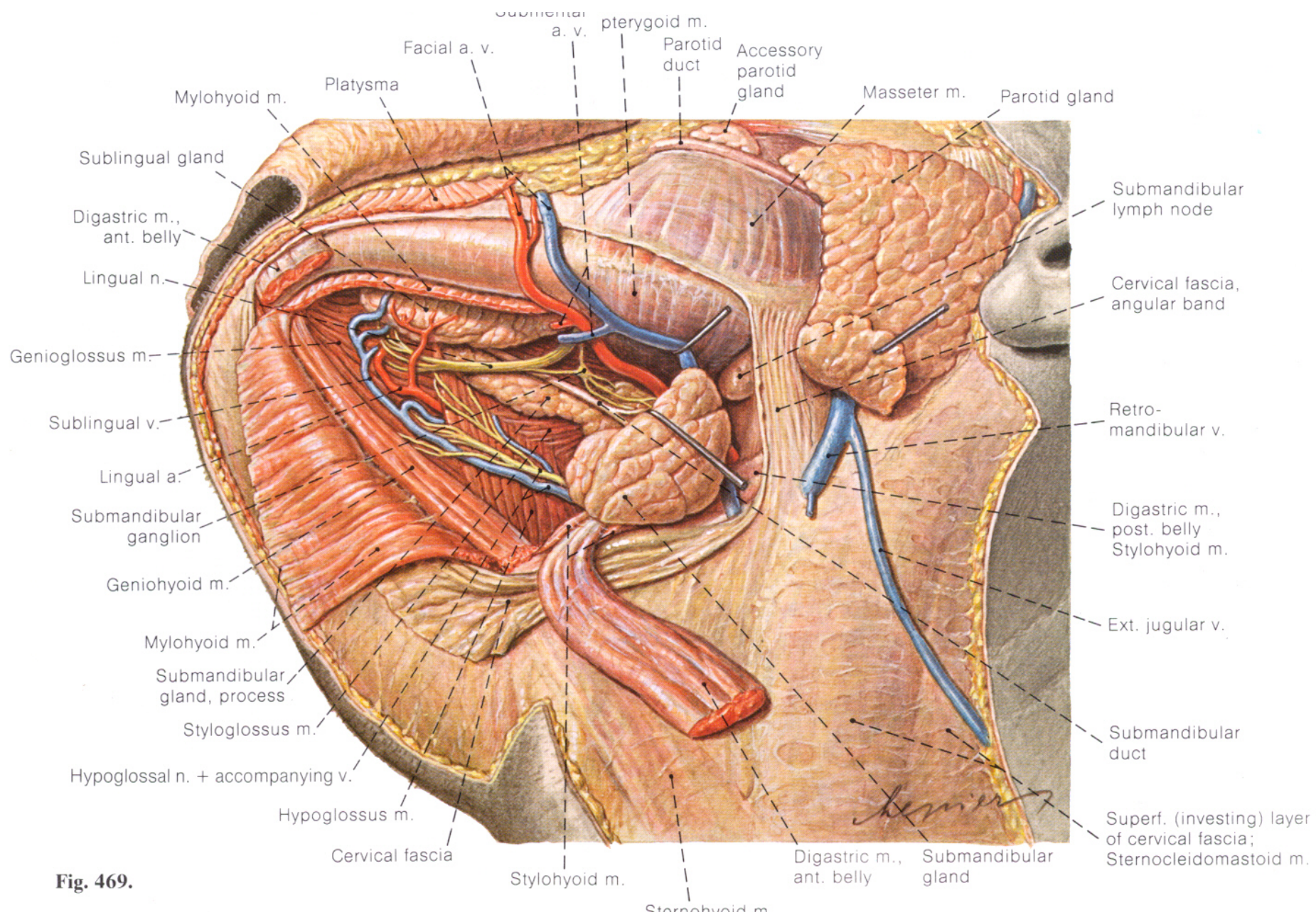


Fig. 469.